II. <u>IDENTIFICATION OF PARTIES</u>

A. <u>PLAINTIFF</u>

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- 2. *Injured Plaintiff:* Name of the individual sexually assaulted, battered, harassed, or otherwise attacked by an Uber driver with whom they were paired while using the Uber platform: D.J.
- 3. At the time of the filing of this Amended Bellwether Complaint, Plaintiff resides at: Stringer, Jasper County, Mississippi

B. **DEFENDANT(S)**

4. Plaintiff names the following Defendants in this action.

☑ UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;²

☑ RASIER, LLC;³

☑ RASIER-CA, LLC.⁴

C. RIDE INFORMATION

- 5. Plaintiff was sexually assaulted, harassed, battered, or otherwise attacked by an Uber driver in connection with an Uber ride in Marion County, Indiana on November 22, 2022
 - 6. Plaintiff was the owner of the Uber account used to request the relevant ride.
- 7. Plaintiff was new to using Uber. Her first time requesting an Uber ride was two days prior, on November 20, 2022.
 - 8. The driver's name was
 - 9. Plaintiff was intoxicated and feel asleep during the ride.
 - 10. Plaintiff woke up to the driver touching her breast and vaginal area.
 - 11. Plaintiff stopped using her Uber account after that day.
- 12. The conduct described in the Master Long-Form Complaint and herein was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff to suffer economic and non-economic harm.

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^{27 || &}lt;sup>2</sup> Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in California.

³ Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in California.

⁴ Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in California.

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III. **CAUSES OF ACTION ASSERTED**

13. The following Causes of Action asserted in the Master Long-Form Complaint, including all allegations in support, are adopted in this Amended Bellwether Complaint by reference:

Check if Applicable	Cause of Action Number	Cause of Action
Ø	I	CLAIM B - NEGLIGENCE (excluding entrustment theory)
	II	CLAIM C - FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION
	III	CLAIM E - COMMON CARRIER'S NON-DELEGABLE DUTY TO PROVIDE SAFE TRANSPORTATION
	VI	CLAIM G.1 - VICARIOUS LIABILITY – EMPLOYEE
	VI	CLAIM G.2 - VICARIOUS LIABILITY – APPARENT AGENCY
	VII	CLAIM G.3 - VICARIOUS LIABILITY–RATIFICATION
	VIII	CLAIM H - STRICT PRODUCTS LIABILITY – DESIGN DEFECT
	IX	CLAIM H - STRICT PRODUCTS LIABILITY – FAILURE TO WARN
Ø	X	CLAIM H - STRICT PRODUCTS LIABILITY – PRODUCTS LIABILITY ACTS [Miss. Code § 11-1-63 or Ind. Code § 34-20-1-1, et seq.]

IV. ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS IN SUPPORT OF PRODUCTS LIABILITY

- **Gender Matching**. The Uber App was in a defective condition unreasonably 14. dangerous to users or consumers, including Plaintiff, because the Uber app was designed with an algorithm that matched female passengers with male drivers and had no modification to allow female passengers the option to be matched only with female drivers.
- 15. Uber tracks the rates of sexual misconduct and assault committed by its drivers against its passengers and collects data on the gender of the driver and passenger involved in those incidents. At all relevant times,

The risk of sexual assault associated with such pairings, while known to Uber based on its internal data collection and analysis, was beyond that contemplated by the ordinary user or consumer.

- 16. Uber could have, but did not, modify its matching algorithm on the backend to give female passengers the option to select female drivers. Such a modification is feasible because Uber has made such modifications in markets outside of the United States, such as Saudi Arabia. Uber has not modified the code of the matching algorithm on the backend for the version of the Uber App available in the United States market to allow for female Uber passengers, including Plaintiff, to choose gender-matched rides.
- 17. Uber knew that a gender-matching option would have prevented assaults like the one suffered by Plaintiff.
- 18. Had a gender-matching functionality been available, Plaintiff would have toggled it on for the ride in question.
- 19. Use of the gender-matching option would have prevented her assault by her male driver because Plaintiff never would have been in the car with this driver had a gender matching functionality been toggled on and would, instead, have been paired with an entirely different person.
- 20. **App-Based Ride Recording**. The Uber App was defective in its design because it could have been, but was not, designed to trigger automatic video recording of rides and the time period immediately around them, whether through using the camera already installed on a driver's cell phone during Uber trips, or through an external device linked to the App.
- 21. The presence of cameras serves a deterrent function that significantly reduces and prevents sexual assault and misconduct. Even the potential for a ride to be recorded serves a deterrent function that significantly reduces and prevents sexual assault and misconduct.
- 22. Uber is aware that the presence of cameras serves as a deterrent function that can and does significantly reduce sexual assault and sexual misconduct and, to that end, has explored the use of recording functionalities for the Uber App. But these recording functionalities (even if they were available during Plaintiffs' ride) are inadequately designed to address sexual assault or sexual misconduct committed by drivers against passengers.
- 23. For example, Uber developers modified the code of the Uber App on the back end to allow in-app video recording by the driver. That is, when toggled on by the driver, this

functionality allowed drivers to record internal footage of Uber trips using their phone's camera as a dash camera.

- 24. In addition to making the feature optional, rather than automatic, Uber coded its in-app video recording functionality so that all recordings are encrypted in the Uber App and locally stored on the driver's cell phone, meaning that recordings cannot be obtained by Uber, law enforcement, or any third party without the express authorization of the driver.
- 25. The result is that in-app video recording does not have any deterrent effect on sexual assault or sexual misconduct by drivers against passengers because drivers exercise absolute control over whether recording happens, and because drivers know that, even if the technology is on, third parties cannot access the recordings.
- 26. Had the Uber App included automatic video monitoring of rides, by definition that feature would have been engaged on Plaintiff's ride.
- 27. Automatic video monitoring would have deterred the driver from assaulting Plaintiff.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment against Defendants for economic and non-economic compensatory and punitive and exemplary damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper. At this time, Plaintiff does not seek injunctive relief, but reserves all rights to later seek such relief as appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(b)(2) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(c).

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury as to all claims in this action.

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